

C E R T I F I C A T E

The undersigned CHARLES JONGENAEL, first Lieutenant R.N.I.A. head of the "War Crimes Section of NETHERLANDS FORCES INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (NEFIS) being first duly sworn on oath deposes and states that the annexed original Dutch document (with English translation), drawn up by Christian Dolph Schuurman, Functionary at the disposal of the Attorney General at the High Court of Justice at Batavia on the 5th day of April 1946, containing a sworn statement of Albert 'Oes, soldier, born March 15, 1905 at Homberg, Germany,

has been taken from the official records of the NEFIS.

Signature: Ch. Jongenael /s/

(SEAL)

BATAVIA, June 11th 1946.

Subscribed and sworn to before me K.A. de WEERD, first Lieutenant R.N.I.A., Higher Official attached to the Office of the Attorney General N.E.T.

/s/ K. A. de Weerd

PRO JUSTITIA

Government Office for the
Investigation of War crimes

OFFICIAL RECORD

On Friday, April 5, 1946, I, Christiaan Adolph SCHIJFMAN, Functionary at the disposal of the Attorney-General at the High Court of Justice at Batavia, interrogated the person of

---ALBERT 'OES---

of Dutch nationality, born March 15, 1905 at Honnberg, Germany, occupation : soldier, living at Oud-Gondongdia 25, Batavia, who, after having taken the oath according to his religious convictions to tell the truth and nothing but the truth, made the following statement:---

On March 6, 1942, around 6 o'clock, I was at Lembang, as sergeant of the 9th Brigade, belonging to the 3rd Section of the 1st Company Soebang. Commander of the Section was Sargt. Major 'EEUWE. The section of soldiers, consisting of some 35 men, was lying on an incline. At that moment we were shot at from the front by Japanese and behind us there were Japanese tanks. Suddenly I saw behind me a white towel floating on a stick. We fired in the direction of the Japanese assailants, but at the sight of the white flag we all and also the Japanese stopped firing. I do not know who had put up this flag. We laid down our equipment and rifles and then walked over to the enemy with hands up. They received us in a friendly spirit, shook hands and distributed chocolate and cigarettes. The 2nd section of the 1st Company was to the West of us in the same field. The people of this section did not know and could not know that the 2nd section had surrendered and continued to fire. Two of us then went over to them, making known the situation, after which they also stopped fire and joined us. Some wounded had remained behind on the grounds and we requested the Japanese soldiers to be allowed to fetch them. Together with five other soldiers of our section we went over the ground to look for those wounded. While transporting one of the wounded, a Japanese soldier, sitting in a tree, was firing at us with an automatic weapon, causing the death of the wounded and two of our soldiers. Names of the victims and perpetrators are unknown to me. After a stay of about an hour there with the enemy, a Jap. officer gave the order that we had to march in goose-march behind some Japanese soldiers. Thus we were taken from covered ground to a plain. There we had to sit down and the Eurasian boys were separated from the thoroughbred Europeans. Then we were searched, while the Japanese soldier took away all our possessions, like fountain pens, watches, money, etc., even our identity disks and military booklet. There was a Jap. soldier who talked Dutch and who interrogated us one after the other, like: name, age, function, from where we came, where we wanted to go and where was the road to Bandoeng. During this interrogation a Japanese plane flew over us. From this plane a newstube was dropped, which was taken by one of the Japanese. The presumed commander looked through the papers contained in the tube and then started to shout at his inferiors, from which I understood that he was giving orders. At once the Japanese soldiers came to us, telling that we must take off our puttees. After having complied with this order we had to keep our wrists crossed behind our back. Our wrists were fettered with the puttees and we were tied together in groups of three. The groups were lined up and again I heard the commander in question shouting a presumed order. Then I saw and heard that

we were shot at from a machinegun standing some 10 meters nearly opposite. I felt I was shot in my pelvis, fell down and noticed that the two fellow-victims tied to me fell over me. I think they were dead at once. I became unconscious. This was only for a short time, for when I regained consciousness I still heard the machinegun firing. I heard that several people called in "Help: "Have pity and kill me", and heard them praying, groaning and calling for help. When the firing was stopped some 25 or 30 Japanese soldiers made a rush for us with fixed bayonets. I pretended to be dead, but I looked for a while at the activities of the Japanese soldiers and saw that they made a charging movement in the direction of the soldiers lying on the ground still groaning and screaming. The screaming and groaning of the victims grew less and after a moment I did not hear the victims any longer. I heard somebody walking behind me and lost consciousness. I do not know how long I remained unconscious, but I estimate it to be about 3 hours. I heard nothing and therefore called loudly "Have they gone?" After calling three times someone called back: "Yes, they are gone". I then unbound my wrists. When my hands were loose and I sat up, I noticed that my clothing was wet with blood on my breast. Upon investigation I found that I had a bleeding wound on the right side and one on the left side of my breast. I presumed then that I had been transfixed with a bayonet by a Japanese. I wanted to stand up but found that this was impossible and I discovered that I had two bullet-wounds in my right groin! I crawled on hands and knees to the man who had answered me. This appeared to be JONKERS, well-known to me, also of our section. I found that he had been hit by bullets in his legs. I untied his wrists. I saw some 80 soldiers, belonging to the 2nd and 3rd sections, lying on the ground tied together in groups of three. I saw that from some of them the eyes had been put out, the head had been cut off, the abdomen pricked open, etc. After having untied Jonkers we both crawled into the shrubbery. I had severe pains, but the bleeding stopped. Until March 7, 1942, around 14.00 o'clock, we remained in the shrubbery, then we stumbled off together. We faltered around the field for three days, and after many privations, we arrived at the big communication road from Soebang to Lembang. I could not walk any more and laid down in a hut 75 meters from the road. JONKERS also hardly could walk any more and laid down next to me. We had and we received no food, while we quenched our thirst with rainwater. After about 4 days JONKERS stumbled away and wanted to get help. I then remained another six days in that hut without food, until I was fetched away by a Japanese with a truck, and brought to Isola at Lembang. From there they took me to the "Christelijk Lyceum" (high school building), where I was bandaged up for the first time. On March 21 I was taken to the Immanuel Hospital at Pandoeng. The acting practitioner, Dr. van OEFFERK, took photographs of me, according to which it came out that probably my chest had been completely transfixed by a bayonet, without touching any vital parts and that the neck of my right thigh-bone had been struck by a bullet. As a result of the bullet-wound I have now already been operated three times on the bone mentioned, this leg is some centimeters shorter than the other one and I am limping. Later on I received a letter from JONKERS in which he told me that after he had left we he had landed in Borromaeus hospital and that he had reported immediately where I was and in what condition. Where JONKERS is now, I do not know. I do not know which division of the Japanese and under which commander attacked us there, nor do I know who is responsible for this mass murder.

[Lieut. FABER was Company commander. However, he was with the first section and has retreated at the last moment with that section. He does not know anything about the mass murder and therefore will not be able to make an essential statement.

After reading out the above clearly witness persists in his statement, and signs this report with me.

(signed:) L. MOES

The Recorder:

(signed:) SCHIJFMAN

I made this official record on my oath of office, in Batavia, April 5, 1946.

(signed:) SCHIJFMAN.]

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Doc 5779 (cont.)

下記署名者、本院軍情課証記長、印軍中尉
テヤルス・ヨンゲネル一ハ元々正式宣誓ノ上、
一九二六年二月五日「バタヴィア」高級法院ニ於テ
宣誓書面所載「クリスチヤン・アドルフ・シュ
ルマンニヨリササレタル、一九〇〇年三月十五
日」乙「サンベルグ」生レ、妻「アルベルト・ム
リス」ノ上上級軍事法廷ノ宣誓書面所載「一九
二六年二月五日」本院軍情課証記ノ公式記載ヨリ添リタルモ
ナルコトヲ記ハス。

ニニ（テヤルス・ヨンゲネル）

一九二六年二月十一日「バタヴィア」

（本院軍情課証記印）

本院軍情課証記署名所を屬法院宣誓書面印軍中尉タル
「エ・ム・テ・ヴェアルド」ノ面前ニ於テ署名且
宣誓セルモノナリ。

「エ・ム・テ・ヴェアルド」署名

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RETURN TO ROOM 361

Dec 5 774

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バテラオカツタ、而シテ本題混じトハ既往ノ既述人
ミリガニサレシソレヲア、ハヤハヤ其事空サレ、
ノソノビスハヘニ年號、時日、今修等皆好音ヲ
有、既に其處比量以手ハニ三ル迄尋上テラレキ、
シテクス一トニ兵方居テ候方、既ニ、年號、好音
何處カラズクヌ、候處ヘシントシテホダカヌ一
バンドンレヘノニハ御處カノ頭クーム一八零シタ
候ノ既平ニ日本本邦行司一等カムガニ上ヲテビ此
ノ軍行ニ及チ一ノ傳信函カ經下サレ之ヲ日本既
ノ一等方事ニテ、多分シト音ニサレル寺方萬内
ノ御旨ニシテ御シタルヲノニ下ニ向ツテ叫ビ給ケ
タ、ソノ時ビニシリハヘ候方同官ヲ等ヘテキルコト
ガ御ツタ。是ニ日本兵ニ万兵々ノ万ヘ致リテ々ガ送
レ音ノ威ガネバラスト音ヲタヒ此ノ會官ニ御ツタ
音々ハソノ手紙ヲニ組マネバナラナカツタ。
後々ノ手紙ハ既に音ヲ以テ御候セラレ、後々ハ三
ニ音メ御候ケラレタ、空ニハニシテセラレ、ソシテ
御ビムハ既候ノ事ガ御事トスがソキコトヲアノ
音イタ。ソレガラムハ既々方ニテ十日向フニ音ヘラ
レタ一音ノ事ハ既に音ヲ以テ御候セラレハノノ既既
テアカル。ハ音ニシテダレタトシジテレテ既ト一
ニ音ケリテキタニハノ既既音ガ既ノ上ニ音レタ

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ノニスカセイタ。此ハ被差方也。シタノダト原フ。
私ハシラテソム。シスソレハホノノ行脚ニ送
テマツタ御トテレバ、私方等ビ必饅ヲ國ケシタ所
私ハ尙が此御方等ニサレテキルノラ。イタノテア
ル。此ハ石子ノ君方御承取テ一ノ生ダニシテクレ
ト時ニキルノヲ既キ、天國御分ナリ、チシミ御キ
物ヲメシフノラニタ。行方止シタ時解二十五
を乃三十三ノロ平兵衛ニ先テ諸々ニ御送シ
ガ。此ハシラソダリランテキルガ、私ハ當時日本兵、
ノ帝國ヲ見シテキル、私方以上ニ清ハリ皆ホ
キテア兵士起ノ西國ヘ大難過スルノヲ尾々。此任
着道ノキビヤ御キ母ハ少クナリ一ノ等ニハ私ハ最
早マ。此ノ母シテアソシケン。私ハ行方ガ私ノ
行シテキルノラ。イタガシラ矣ツテ了ツカ
私ハ西國ノ時御不以テキルカナ。ナガル三
時二ダト也。私ハ西國ヘテスツカノテ。彼等ハ
行ツテ了ツカ。トニトニビシケタ。三時既ビ
ケタ。御方ガソウダム。ハ行ツテ了ツカ。トニビ
深シタ。此ハソレ方テ三分ノ手紙ヲ得イタ。手ガ書
庭ニナリ、私方過キ上リ坐ツカ。既ハ三分ノ玄
ノ御方ニテ送レテキタノニ御方情イタ。ベテ尾
ルト私ハ此ノ石側ニ一ツト五個ニ一ツノ

六

Dec 5 1979

當日はソーヴァルコトガ既ツタ。而シテ是ハ日本
人ノ事ニテ公報サレタノダト是ツタ。而ハテ上ヲウ
ト恐ツムガ是ハ不即テアルコトガ既ツタ。而ハ云
はば既ニケリノ候事アルコトヲバ見シタノ
ダ。而ハモト議テ是ニ往ヘタノ万ヘ親切シタ。之
ハ法ノヨク既ツテイル事ガ小ノ「ランケルス」ダ
ト。トテソタ。シタハ彼が是ヲハテ見タレテキルコ
トヲ見ル。而ハ彼ノ手以ツはイタ。而ハ標二、
第三小標ニスル而八十名ノ兵士が三組ニ隊列サレ
シ。上ニ以テハツテキルノヲ見タ。而ハ後節ノ内ニハ
是方小圖サレテキル。ヤハ前方ニサレテキル者ヤ
即ち前方ノアーモリレテキル者。ガキルノヲ見タ。一ラン
ケルス。一ランイ本槍試々の左ハ護不休ノ中ヘ進込ン
ダ。一九四二年三月七日、一連の進撃々ハソノ護
木林甲子リソレカラ試々ハ一連ニ蹠キテラ立キツ
タ。シテハ三日後即刻ヨロメキタソシテ。シテ
々ノ兵士ノ進撃々ハ「スパン」スラ「レムパン」
ノ大號機槍ヘ試射シタ。テアル。

「アーベル」甲標が中ハシテアツタ。シカソ仕ラ、
後ハシ一小標ト共ニソタソリテ一連ノ標ニ同小
標ト共ニ通角シタ。後ハコノ大標ニシテハシモ

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トモイソレニ好んでハ逃張ナイヂアラウ。
以上二つはシムラ固執シ
本編はニシト共ニ有ス。

正人 (2) 仁愛・愛人
君子 (3) 仁愛・愛人

一九一九年八月二日「バタヴィア」ニ於テ正氣宣ノニ云公私記上ヲ併成せり。

(三) 「 二 二 二 二 二 」

Doc 5779

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